Consumption Attacks the Weak

Consumption is a cowardly disease. It attacks the weak. The very prevalent notion that Consumption is simply a disease of the lungs is not in cordence with known facts. The human body is out of order generally before the lungs are attacked at all. Sometimes this disorder of the body is so masked that it passes almost unnoticed; the person feels out of sorts and is not as strong as usual, but little importance is attached to it and no alarm is felt. This condition is generally attributed to biliousness, or malaria, or indiges-tion, or to taking cold. Never neglect such symptoms. Take no chances. The first step,

when chill is felt, is to equalize the circulation, restore heat and open the pores by a hot mustard foot-bath. The next is to administer a medicine combining healing, tonic and expectorant powers, to soothe and tone up the inflamed air passages and stop the source of the cough. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is such a medicine.

D. B. WHEELOOK, of Burlington, Vt., in a letter to the S. C. Wells Company, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Last January I took a severe cold, the worst I ever had. I tried every cough medicine, but my cough continued. I was finally induced to buy a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. After a few doses I was much relieved, and in twentyfour hours my cough was practically cured."

digested. He was endowed with a ten-

acious memory, but to the last he was a poor speller and a bad grammarian.

He invariably wrote whole sentences constructed in such a fashion as to be

hopelessly involved and unparsable.

In existing documents and disparsable.

Washington's hand-writing are such

abominably spelled words as "sens-able," "morterfy," "inaugerate," "sat-ersfy," "deplomacy," and "reverance."

WASHINGTON LOVED ANIMALS.

WASHINGTON'S RECREATIONS.

indoors were for the most part confined to card-playing, billiards, danc-

ing, and music on the harp, which his adopted daughter, Eleanor Parke Cus-

tis played with skill and expression. Washington had no great passion for music. He was fond of cards, and play-

ed for stakes the value of which were

frequently great enough to win the

admiration of the veteran gamblers of the day. The theater had some fascination for him, though if records count

for anything he found his keenest en-

WASHINGTON ATE HEARTILY,

with a few glasses of champagne grew

quite merry, and being with his in-

timate friends, laughed and talked a

great deal." And yet Washington had

little patience with full-blooded, rollick-

Washington's mother is the only

American woman in whose honor and

memory a public monument has been

erected. Mrs. Washington was a dill-

undoubtedly inherited from his mater-

the doings of her neighbors. To the

day of her death she found great com-

every comfort for her.

fort in her pipe, and was not averse

WASHINGTON'S FATHER

his parental parent. Nothing the elder

Washington ever did or said made any

impression upon George's character.

Indeed, his father is mentioned only

once—or at the most twice—in his cor-respondence or diaries, and then with

no indication of affection or reverence. WASHINGTON AS A PROPERTY

OWNER.

was one of the wealthiest men in the country during the last quarter of the

eighteenth century. He owned at the

time of his death 51,395 acres, not in-

cluding the Mount Vernon estate; the

property of his wife was valued at

\$530,000. In 1793 Washington owned 317

head of cattle, 634 sheep and 54

draft horses. The general live stock on

his farm was estimated at \$35,000. Over

300 persons lived on the Mount Ver-

non estate, and Washington employed

his own carpenters, blacksmiths, weav-

ers, masons and cobblers. A shrewd

man at driving a bargain, cautious in

all speculative ventures, and fond of

the details of business as he was of

military affairs, Washington's greatest

ambition in time of peace was to be

known as the first farmer of America.

an agriculturist, was a massive silver

cup, nine inches high, elegantly chased

A Premium from the Agricultural Society of South

Carolina,

George Washington

• For Raising the Largest Jackass. •

9

Under the inscription a very realis-

tic portrait of the animal was en-

graved. Washington's marriage to the

widow Custis brought to his care an

estate valued in round numbers at

\$100,000. This was great wealth in

and bearing this inscription:

One of his greatest treasures, won as

ing wine-bibbers of his time.

with extraordinary luck.

fine-blooded stock.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists with a guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a souttle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

Some Unfamiliar Facts About George Washington.

A Rich Man, a Dandy, a Farmer and a Sport.

His Personal Appearance-Poorly Educated-His Private Habits-His Religion.

[Philadelphia Post.]

washington, great general and masterful politician that he was, could boast of only ordinary qualifications as a man of peaceful pursuits; he was, after all, a personage of excellent character upon whom fortune had smiled, and who was wise enough to make the most of men and circumstances.

The cherry tree story is pure fiction— an invention of Washington's first biographer, Parson Mason L. Weems. WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL AP-

standing of reet 2 inches in his boots.

"My stature is six feet; otherwise the point of excess, as did very nearly phim slave of the wheel of labor, what to stand the standard the standa way the Father of His Country de- came in contact. It was his custom to ing his knee against a tree during the campaign of '76. His eyes were bluishgray in color, but very bright and expressive. His mouth was his strong feature, his lips being always tightly compressed. His hair was a chestnut brown, and curly. His cheeks were prominent, and his complexion generally pale, with just a tinge of color high up on the cheek bones. His face showed the marks of the smallpox, with which he was stricken during his trip to the Bahamas in 1751. His chin was firm, his nose straight and long; his gent worker. She attended in person eyes, widely separated, were overhung by a heavy brow. His teeth were near-churning with her own hands. Wash-

ington's sternness and taciturnity were ly all defective or false.

Washington's head was not large, compared with every other part of his body, which seemed big and bony. His finger joints and wrists were so large hold affairs and grumbled a deal about as to be genuine curiosities. His hands were so long and broad that he could not buy a covering to fit him, and had to have his gloves made to order. His boots were enormous; they were No. 13, and their combined weight, with spurs attached, were 21 pounds. His arms and legs were as long as they were large. Muscular, wide-shouldered, and always athletic, he weighed 175 pounds when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759, and tipped the scales at 210 pounds shortly before he died. WASHINGTON AS A DANDY.

He dressed well and expensively, according to the fashion of his day. In his earlier years he was looked upon as a dandy, and the cut and order of his waistcoat and breeches were widely copied by the American Beau Brumwho looked to Washington as the standard of taste.

Washington's everyday clothes were of black velvet, with which he wore white silk stockings, knee and shoe buckles of silver, hair powdered and gathered in a queue adorned with a black velvet bow. With this garb Washington usually wore a cocked-hat, the address of which were adorned with the edges of which were adorned with a black feather an inch deep, yellow gloves, a long sword with a scabbard of white polished leather and a hilt of

finely-wrought steel. Though fond of fine clothes himself, he sometimes admonished his nephew, Bushrod Washington, against the evils of over-dressing. "Do not conceive," he writes in 1783, "that fine clothes make fine men any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit than lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious

and sensible." WASHINGTON WAS ILLITERATE, and was painfully conscious of it. Obliged to leave school when he was but fourteer years of age, he acquired such knowledge as he possessed from books and intercourse with educated Weshington was an omnivorous reader; no printed matter left his hands without being carefully read and

Washington's day. WASHINGTON'S RELIGION was in its essence an adherence to the principles laid down in the Golden Rule. He dealt with others as

he wished them to deal with him. He seldom touched upon religious subjects, and considered the theme beyond the province of a drawing-room discussion. He was a zealous member of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, and seldom missed divine service, no matter where he was stationed or what the special doctrine or belief of the preacher to whose sermons he listened. WASHINGTON'S LAST WORDS

were, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." He died of a congestive chill, followed by a spasmodic strangula-tion of the throat, due to exposure to the sleet and rain on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1799. His physician, Dr.Craik, was unable to give him any great relief, and to Washington's calm inquiry as to his condition the doctor gave surely prove fatal. Washington received this information without the slightest show of emotion. At 11 o'clock the next night, Dec. 14, he felt his own pulse almost up to the instant it gave its last beat, speaking consolingly now and then to his wife. He was clearheaded and coherent to the end. There are thirteen words on his coffin-plate.

"General George Washington. Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799. Aet. 68." Such are a few of the unfamiliar facts about Washington.

"The Man With the Hoe"

One of the most striking poems of the century is Edwin Markham's, "The Man with the Hoe." Nothing equaling it has appeared in the last quarter of a century with the possible area.

That formed his prison he frequently kicked into splinters.

"Cruiser, I think," said Lord Dorchester, in his challenge, "would be the right horse in the right place to try of a century, with the possible excep-tion of Kipling's "Recessional." It deals with one of the gravest problems in the world, and in such a virile, yet sympathetic and meaningful manner as to stamp its author as one of the great thinkers of the age. The soem was inspired by one of Millet's great

Bowed by the weight of centuries, he Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face,

And on his back the burden of the A thing that grieves not and that never Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox? hopes.

and was a hearty sportsman; one of Who loosened and let down this brutal his chief recreations was deer-stalking, though he oftener took gun and rod in quest of lesser game. Best of all, how-however, he loved a day in the saddle, jaw? Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow? Whose breath blew out the light within with a deal of rough-riding after the hounds and wily Reynard to bag. Washington's horses and dogs were all

this brain? Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land; To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;

feel the passion of Eternity? this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
pillared the blue firmament with light?

Down all the stretch to hel lto its last gulf, There is no shape more terrible than this-More tongued with censure of the

joyment in a cockfight. It was not unusual for him to "plunge" heavily on a lottery investment, though never world's blind greed-More filled with signs and portents for the soul-More fraught with menace to the uni-

was very striking. He was a tall man, and, after the manner of the time, drank often and deep, though never to standing 6 feet 2 inches in his boots. drank often and deep, though never to the restriction of the time, drank of the restriction of the restriction

young Englishman introduced to The rift of dawn, the reddening of the

Washington by Richard Henry Lee, afterwards wrote that "the general rose? Through this dread shape the suffering ages look; Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;

Through this dread shape humanity betrayed, Plundered, profaned and disinherited, Cries protest to the judges of the World,

A protest this is also prophecy. O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is this the handiwork you give to God, This monstrous thing distorted and

quenched? How will you ever straighten up this Give back the upward looking and the light;

Rebuild in it the music and the dream Touch it again with immortality; Make right the immemorial infamies, Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

to an occasional pinch of snuff. She was a Tory in politics, and venerated O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands, the name of King George III. Mary How will the Future reckon with this Washington lived to be 83 years old, and died of cancer. She once com-How answer his brute question in that Man? plained in a letter to a friend that she "never lived soe poore in all my life," When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the and this at the time Washington was

lavishing gifts upon her and arranging How will it be with kingdoms and with world? With those who shaped him to the thing was never known to him, except as a he isboy of 11 or 12 years old can know

When this dumb terror shall reply to After the silence of the centuries? Oakland, Cal.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also war-rant that four bottles will permanel dy cure the most obstinate case of Con-stipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

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street, London, Ont. C. McCallum, druggist, London, Ont. N. W. Emerson, druggist, 120 Dundas street, London, Ont.
N. I. McDermid, druggist, corner

Dundas and Wellington streets, Lon-W. S. B. Barkwell, chemist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, Lon-Anderson & Nelles, druggists, 240

Dundas street, London, Ont. 62 bi-yt MAKING THE MOST OF ONE PARTY In Hull recently a little girl was invited to a party at a friend's house. After tea different games were engaged in until it was time to go home. the guests were leaving the hostess offered the little girl a bun.

'No, thank you, ma'am said the girl; "I could not eat any more." The hostess then told her to put it in her pocket. "I can't," replied the mite, "it's full already; but the next time I come I

will bring a basket."-Hull Times. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

VICIOUS HORSE

Lord Dorchester's Vicious "Cruiser" Subdued by John Rarey.

Wonderful Feat of an American Horse

Tamer-Honored by the Nobility.

Under the title, "An Invincible Horse Tamer," Lida Rose McCabe rehearses in the February St. Nicholas the story of John S. Rarey's career in America and England as a breaker of colts, and tamer of vicious horses. His most conspicuous triumph was the taming of Lord Dorchester's "Cruiser," forty years ago. The horse's temper had depreciated his value \$5,000. For three years he had been abandoned to himself. Tormented by huge bits loaded with chains, his head was incased in a complication of iron ribs and plates, so that he had to procure his food by

licking it up with his tongue. Oppression and cruelty had made him a demon. He resented the approach of anyone by fearful screams and yells of hate and fury. He snapped an iron bar, an inch in diameter, in two pieces with his teeth. The heavy planks that formed his prison he frequently that formed his prison he frequently

It experiment is made, the better. If he can ride Cruiser as a hack, I guarantee him immortality, and enough ready money to make a British bank director's mouth water."
"I will tell you," said Mr. Rarey, in

recounting this crowning incident of his career, "what happened at my first interview with Cruiser. I believe there is some cause for everything a horse does. He acts according to the impressions on his mind. Instead of throwing out a stick to fight him, when I first approached Cruiser, I threw open the door and walked in. He was astonished at seeing this, and more so at my exhibiting no fear. He had on his head a large muzzle, lined inside and out with iron. He had worn it three years, until it bored a hole in his head. I took it off, and he never wore it again."

In three hours Lord Dorchester was able to mount Cruiser, and H rey rode the horse as a hack to Londo. Cruiser became the property of he tamer. The fortune of Mr. Rarey was made.
All classes, headed by the nobility, flocked to his lectures and exhibitions. Lord Palmerston opened the subscription list to Mr. Rarey's private instructions, given in the riding academy of the Duke of Wellington. Queen Victoria was among the first to express joy at the regeneration of Cruiser, and to regret the hard usage to which the horse had been subjected. Frequently she caressed the beautiful creature with her own hand. On the eve of the marriage of the Princess Royal, Mr. Rarey was invited by the Queen to give in the riding school at Buckingham Palace an exhibition before the royal guests summoned to the wedding. The next day he was honored with an invitation to the wedding at St. James' Palace.

Under the favorable influence of kind treatment Cruiser rapidly improved in appearance. His rough, shaggy coat was shed for one of the luster of satin. Festive in a royal purple silk bridle, with rosettes of gold filagree, and the orse in his high-bred look of a war h master nostrils, he followed his through the capitals of Europe. Everywhere throughout his travels in the old world, Mr. Rarey gave free lectures to cab and truck drivers. In his remarkable collection of souvenirs is a gold medal of wonderfully fine workmanship presented to Mr. Rarey, by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

LADY MONTAGU

She Was the Woman Who Introduced Inoculation Into England.

In a note to the editor of the Conservative, Nebraska City, Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, says: Something like 80 years before Jenner discovered vaccination, which prevents and modifies the virulence of smallpox, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation into England. In a letter from Adrianople, dated April 1, O. S., 1717, she describes the process of ingrafting smallpox into the health of the human system as practiced by a "set of old women" in that country, who made it their special business to perform the operation "every autumn, in the month

of September, when the heat is abated. I quote from her letter as follows:
"Apropos of distempers, I am going to tell a thing that will make you wish yourself here. The smallpox, so fatal among us (in England), is entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting." Lady Montagu goes on to tell how people "send to one another to know if any of their family have a mind to have the smallpox and ask what veins you wish to have opened." The operation is to put "the best sort of smallpox" into several veins of the arm or leg, not more than can "lie on the point of a needle." "The children or young patients play together all the rest of the day and are in perfect

health to the eighth. "Then the fever begins to seize them and they keep their beds two days, seldom three. They very rarely have but 20 to 30 spots in their faces, which never mark, and in eight days' time they are as well as before their illness. Every year thousands undergo this operation, and the French ambassador says pleasantly that they take smallpox here by way of diversion, as they take the waters in other countries. There is no example of anyone who has died with it, and you may believe that I am well satisfied of the safety of this experiment, since I intend to try it on my dear little son. This is the inoculation of our time.

CURIOSITY.

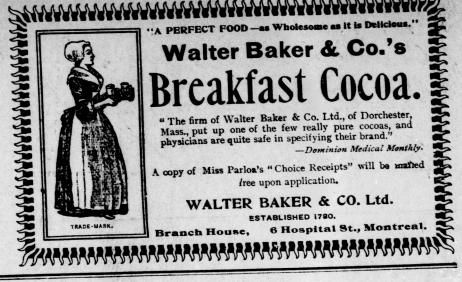
Dora-I screamed when he kissed me. Cora-How many times?-Detroit Free Press.

DEAR SIRS - This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am

completely cured. It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

ROBERT ROSS. Two Rivers.



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Carbolic Tooth Powder == 6d, 1s, 1s 6d and one pound, 5s Tins, or Carbolic Tooth Paste.

6d, 1s and 1s 6d Pots. They have the largest sale of any dentifrice Avoid imitations, which are numerous and F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.



our swell '99 models early, we will, for the next 30 days, ship a sample Bicycle C. O. D. to address upon receipt of \$1.00. We offer splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of Cash, or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done for us.

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FLYER—11/4 in. Tubing, with Joints, I piece Cranks, fitted with Joints, Tires, \$35.00; fitted with Darlington Tires, \$30.00. Men and Ladies, Green and Maroon, 22 and 24 in Frame, any gear.

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food." SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

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